

# Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 3, 1851.

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**THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED BY  
**THOMAS J. WARREN.**

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.**

Is published at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed for three months.

**THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.**

Is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed for Six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. In the weekly, twenty-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar per square.

The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in, must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

All communications by mail must be post-paid to secure attention.

The following gentlemen are Agents for the Journal: Wm. C. CARTER, General Agent. Col. T. W. HUR, Jacksonville, Lancaster Dist. S. H. ROSSER, Esq., Lancasterville, S. C. C. C. McCORMACK, Carlisle, N. C. W. C. MOORE, Esq., Camden, S. C. And Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

**WILLIAM C. MOORE,**  
BANK AGENT,  
And Receiving and Forwarding Merchant  
CAMDEN, S. C.

REFERENCES—W. E. Johnson, Esq. Maj. J. M. DeSaussure, T. J. Warren, Esq.

**C. MATHESON,**  
BANK AGENT.

At his old stand opposite Davis's Hotel.

**B. W. CHAMBERS,**  
Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,  
AND  
Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**F. ROOT,**  
AUGUSTINE,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**PAUL T. VILLEPIGUE,**  
FACTOR,  
And General Commission Merchant,  
ACCOMMODATION WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce, and prompt attention given to the forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.  
Aug. 26. 63

**W. H. R. WORKMAN,**  
Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

(Office immediately in rear of the Court House.)

WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF  
DARLINGTON and SUMTER DISTRICTS.

Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention. July 26

**J. S. B. KERSHAW,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

Will attend the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

**CHARLES A. PRICE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

Will practice in Kershaw and the adjoining Districts. Feb. 4

**C. A. PRICE,**  
Magistrate.  
OFFICE AT THE COURT-HOUSE, CAMDEN, S. C.

**COURTENAY & WIENGES,**  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS  
AND DEALERS IN  
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Opposite the Post Office.

Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines.

G. W. WIENGES.

**To Rent.**

That brick dwelling and store, next to the "Mansion House," now occupied by T. Bonnell. Apply to J. B. KERSHAW, Esq. Dec 24 101

**ROBERT LATTA.**

LATE THE FIRM OF DICKSON & LATTA.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a variety of Heavy and Fancy Groceries, which he will sell low for cash—Two doors above the Planters' Hotel, and immediately opposite James Dunlap's, Esq.

Camden, S. C. March 18th, 1851. 22

**Notice.**

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. Martha E. Wilson deceased, will present them properly attested, and those indebted will make immediate payment to Mr. John Rosser, who is authorized to act as agent in my absence.

PAUL T. VILLEPIGUE, Admr.  
Nov. 12, 1850. 80 wif.

**WHISKEY, RUM AND BRANDY**

50 Bbls. Rectified Whiskey,  
50 bbls. New England Rum  
5 casks Domestic Brandy  
40 doz. Old Madeira Wine  
60 doz. Porter and Ale, in quarts and pints

Received and for sale by  
JOHN W. BRADLEY.

20 BOXES L. E. Cheese, small size, received and for sale, by SHAW & AUSTIN.  
Feb. 18 14

**150 SIDES best Hemlock Leather.**  
Just received and for sale at 17 cts per lb. by  
JOHN W. BRADLEY.

## THE SOUTHERN STORE.

ALL who wish Bargains, are invited to call at K. S. MOFFAT'S new Southern Store, third house above the Bank of Camden, where they will find a complete assortment of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,**  
consisting in part, as follows:

Fancy and mourning Prints  
7-8 and 4-4 brown Shirtings  
Blue Denims and Marborough Stripes  
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans  
Cloths and fancy Cassimeres  
Negro Kerseys; Bed and Negro Blankets  
Mous. De'aines, Gingham, &c.

**Groceries.**  
Brown, Loaf, crushed and clarified Sugar  
Rio and Java Coffees  
New Orleans and West India Molasses  
Mackarel, Nos. 2 and 3 in barrels  
Cheese, Rice, Flour, Bacon and Salt  
Raisins, Pepper, Spice  
Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c.

**Hardware.**  
Pocket Knives and Forks  
Britannia and Iron Spoons  
Trace and Halter Chains  
Axes, Hammers and Hatchets  
Spades, Shovels and Hoes  
Hand, mill and crosscut saws  
Vices, anvils and blacksmith's bellows  
Nails, brads, tacks and spig's  
Knob, pad, closet and stock locks  
Iron squares, compasses and plane irons  
Brushes, blacking, cotton and wool cards  
Broadaxes and steelyards; pots and skillets  
Broad and narrow Iron &c.

**Ready Made Clothing**  
of every description.  
Saddles, Bridles and Martingales  
Crockery and Glassware  
Gunny and Dundee Bagging  
Kentucky Rope and Twine

Together with every other article usually found in a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. All of which will be sold exceedingly low for cash.

The highest market prices paid for cotton and other country produce.  
Dec. 24, K. S. MOFFAT.

## NEW STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening a large assortment of **Groceries and Staple Goods**, in the Store lately occupied by William J. Gerald (south of the Bank of Camden,) which he will dispose of at Charleston prices for cash.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part, of the following, viz:

Loaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars  
S. Cruz, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do  
Nw Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses  
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee  
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas  
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles  
No. 2 and 3 Mackarel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters  
Wine, Sain and Butter Bicentis and Cheese  
Soap and Starch, assorted  
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves  
Powder, Shot and Lead  
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings  
Paints, Linseed Oil, Sperm. Oil and Wm. & Gls.

Also—  
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings  
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Ouzimburs  
Together with a large assortment of  
**Bagging, Rope and Twine.**

Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.  
Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

## NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of **GROCERIES**, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Doby, one door south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:

Fulton Market Beef  
No. 1 and 2 Mackarel in kits, for family use;  
Rio and Java Coffees; crushed and brown Sugars;  
New Orleans Molasses; (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, filberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.

Also—  
A few doz. old Port Wine, Heidsieck best Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale in pints, together a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for cash.  
Jan. 1. S. E. CAPERS.

## Darlington Hotel,

DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DOTEN, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table.

Comfortable rooms, for families or individuals, are prepared.

The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.

Drovers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them.

Nov. 1, 1850. 86

## MANSION HOUSE.

CAMDEN, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends, and the traveling Public, for the liberal support which he has received since he has been opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His House will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best furnished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive. His table will be supplied with the best of the market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender, and an experienced Hostler. An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and test my motto. As you find me, So recommend me.

E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Camden, February 7th, 1851. 11

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a Note of Hand, given by me to Mr. Thomas Baskin, for the amount of Three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.) dated 12th March, as I do not intend paying it.  
W. R. YOUNG.  
March 21, 23

## HOW WASHINGTON WAS MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Every post brought me letters from my friends Dr. Winthrop, Dr. Cooper, Gen. James Warren, and sometimes from Gen. Ward and his aids, and Gen. Heath and many others, urging, in pathetic terms, the impossibility of keeping them together without the assistance of Congress. I was daily urging all these things, but we were embarrassed with the party in favor of the petition to the King, and the party which was a Southern party, who were jealous of independence, but a third party against a Northern, and a jealousy against a New England army under the command of a New England General.

Whether this jealousy was sincere, or whether it was mere pride and a haughty ambition of furnishing a Southern General to command the Northern army, I cannot say; but the intention was very visible to me that Colonel Washington was their object, and so many of our staunchest men were in the plan, that we could carry nothing without conceding to it. Another embarrassment, which was never publicly known, and which was carefully concealed by those who knew it, the Massachusetts and other New England delegates were divided.—Mr. Hancock and Mr. Cushing hung back, Mr. Paine did not come forward, and even Mr. Samuel Adams was irresolute. Mr. Hancock himself had an ambition to be appointed Commander-in-Chief. Whether he thought an election a compromise; due to him, and intended to have the honor of declining it, or whether he would have accepted it, I know not. To the compliment he had some pretensions; for, at that time, his exertions, sacrifices, and general merits in the cause of his country had been incomparably greater than those of Colonel Washington. But the delicacy of his health, and his entire want of experience in actual service, though an excellent militia officer, were decisive objections to him in my mind.

In canvassing this subject, out of doors, I found too that even among the delegates of Virginia there were difficulties. The apostolic reasonings among themselves which should be greatest were not less energetic among the saints of the Ancient Dominion than they were among us of New England. In several conversations I found more than one very cool about the appointment of Washington, and particularly Mr. Pendleton was very clear and full against it.

Full of anxieties concerning these confusions, and apprehending daily that we should hear very distressing news from Boston, I walked with Mr. Samuel Adams in the State House yard for a little exercise and fresh air before the hour of Congress, and there represented to him the various dangers that surrounded us. He agreed to them all, but said: "What shall we do?" I answered him that he knew that I had taken great pains to get our colleagues to agree upon some plan, that we might be unanimous; but he knew that they would pledge themselves to nothing; but I was determined to take a step which should compel them and all the other members of Congress to declare themselves for or against something. "I am determined this morning to make a direct motion that Congress should adopt the army before Boston, and appoint Colonel Washington commander of it." Mr. Adams seemed to think very seriously of it, but said nothing.

Accordingly, when Congress had assembled, I rose in my place, and in as short a speech as the subject would admit, represented the state of the colonies, the uncertainty in the minds of the people, their great expectation and anxiety, the distresses of the army, the danger of its dissolution, the difficulty of collecting another; and the probability that the British army would take advantage of our delays, march out of Boston, and spread desolation as far as they could go. I concluded with a motion, in form, that Congress would adopt the army at Cambridge, and appoint a General; that though this was not the proper time to nominate a general, yet, as I had reason to believe this was a point of the greatest difficulty, I had no hesitation to declare that I had but one gentleman in my mind for that important command, and that was a gentleman from Virginia, who was among us, and very well known to all of us; a gentleman whose experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and excellent universal character would command the approbation of all America, and unite the cordial exertions of all the colonies better than any other person in the Union. Mr. Washington, who sat near the door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his usual modesty, darted into the library room. Mr. Hancock, who was our President, which gave me an opportunity to observe his countenance while I was speaking on the state of the colonies, the army at Cambridge, and the enemy, heard me with visible pleasure; but when I came to describe Washington for the commander, I never marked a more sudden and striking change of countenance. Mortification and resentment were expressed as forcibly as his face could exhibit them. Mr. Samuel Adams seconded the motion, and that did not soften the President's physiognomy at all. The subject came under debate, and several gentlemen declared themselves against the appointment of Mr. Washington, not on account of any personal objection against him, but because the army were all from New England, had a general of their own, appeared to be satisfied with him, and had proved themselves able to imprison the British army in Boston, which was all they expected or desired at that time.

Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, and Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, were very explicit in declaring this opinion. Mr. Cushing and several others more faintly expressed their opposition, and their fears of discontent in the army and in New England. Mr. Paine expressed a great opinion of Gen. Ward and a strong friendship for him, having been his classmate at college,

or at least his cotemporary; but gave no opinion on the question. The subject was postponed to a future day. In the meantime pains were taken out of doors to obtain a unanimity, and the voices were generally so clearly in favor of Washington, that the dissenting members were persuaded to withdraw their opposition, and Mr. Washington was nominated, I believe by Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, unanimously elected, and the army adopted.—  
*Works of John Adams.*

## THE MOTHER'S LAST LESSON.

"Will you please teach me my verse, mamma, and then kiss me, and bid me good night?" said little Roger L., as he opened the door and peeped cautiously into the chamber of his sick mother. "I am very sleepy, but no one has heard me say my prayers."

Mrs. L. was very ill—indeed, her attendants believed her to be dying. She sat propped up with her pillows, and struggling for breath; her lips were white; her eyes were growing dull and glazed. She was a widow, and little Roger was her only—her darling child. Every night he had been in the habit of coming into her room and sitting in her lap, or kneeling by her side, whilst she repeated passages from God's holy word, or related to him stories of the wise and good men spoken of in his pages.

"Hush!" said a lady who was watching beside her couch. "Your dear mother is too ill to hear you to-night." As she said this, she came forward, and laid her hand gently upon his arm, as if she would lead him from the room. Roger began to sob as if his heart would break.

"I cannot go to bed without saying my prayers—indeed I cannot."

The ear of the dying mother caught the sound. Although she had been nearly insensible to everything transpiring around her, the sob of her darling roused her stupor, and turning to a friend she desired her to bring her little son and lay him on her bosom. Her request was granted, and the child's rosy cheek and golden tresses beside the pale cold face of his dying mother.

"Roger, my son, my darling child," said the dying woman, "forget this verse after me, and never, never, repeat it; when my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up." The child repeated it two or three times distinctly, and said his little prayer. Then he kissed the cold, almost rigid features before him, and went quietly to his little couch. The next morning he sought, as usual, his mother, but he found her stiff and cold.

This was her last lesson. He has never forgotten it—he probably never will. He has grown to be a man—a good man, and now occupies a post of honor and profit in Massachusetts. I never could look upon him without thinking about the faith so beautifully exhibited by his dying mother.

## THE RATTLESNAKE.

A letter from a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, published in the Providence Journal, says:

These venomous creatures abound through the plains of Texas and New Mexico. We met them continually in our path, and they always gave us notice of their proximity by shaking their rattles. Often did I hear this warning without discovering the enemy; and on such occasions it is best to get out of the way. The rattlesnakes never attack except when provoked; and they are easily killed. A blow with a stick will disable them, when they are easily dispatched. The young men of the expedition were fond of shooting them with pistols, but so much ammunition was wasted in this sport, if it may be so called, it became necessary to issue an order forbidding it. We had some experience of the effect of the bite of this snake.

As we were approaching the Concho river, one of our horsemen discovered a large rattlesnake directly in our trail. He gave him a shot from his six shooter, which took effect, nearly cutting his body in two. He then attempted to ride over him, when the snake raised his head and struck the horse in the hind leg, about a foot above the hoof. Several saw the effort of the snake, and we stopped to see whether any injury had been done. We at once discovered the marks where the fangs entered, from which the blood was oozing. Within five minutes, the horse which was a very fine one, began to limp. Soon after, his leg began to swell, so that he could not walk on it, and it was with difficulty that he could be led into camp, so great appeared to be his agony.

Within half an hour we reached our camp, and proceeded to alleviate the sufferings of the poor animal. A small air pump was applied first, and some blood drawn from the wound, poultices were applied, and the horse was watched with care during the night, as he lay at length on the grass. In the morning his entire leg and thigh were much swollen; nevertheless, he was led along after the wagons.—After a few days the swelling subsided, but he showed symptoms of sickness, which increased so that we were at last compelled to abandon him.

We saw many other snakes of different kinds, some of them the most brilliant colors, which we safely put away in alcohol. There is one species known as the "chicken snake," which at first gave us much alarm. This snake we always found in the tops of trees, moving with as much rapidity from branch to branch as a squirrel. For this motion, his form seemed admirably adapted by its great length, which was from five to eight feet, though his body was not larger than that of other snakes of half the length. The chicken snake, I afterwards learned from Texans in the party, is harmless. These men would catch them by their tails and snamp them like a whip. How they derived

their name, I know not. This much is certain, there are no chickens in the region where we met them. It is possible however, that in the settled portions of Texas they may infect the poultry yards.

## Deconstruction of the Egyptian Pyramids and Temples.

A correspondent of the London Athenaeum says that the Northern Pyramid of Dashour is now in progress of being converted into a stone-quarry, in order to build some new palace or villa in the neighborhood: the tombs of Sakkara are used for the same purpose; the mounds of Abydos are ransacked for building materials; the Temple of Erment is going for the same purpose; and two temples have, within the last six years, been knocked down, and the materials removed from near Sheikh Fadi, entirely without the knowledge of travelers, to whom indeed, they have remained utterly unknown until now that they no longer exist.

## The Homestead.

The homestead of every man is a holy thing which no law or monopoly should be able to wrest from the family. Give the father his home, in fact, and secure, and he has position, station, character, and rights worthy to defend. He is a permanent inhabitant of the State, and he is a heart and soul devoted to the interest of the State, for her interests are his interests. But let the wealthy capitalists be able to monopolize the soil, and seize, almost at will, upon the poor man's homestead, and we shall have a moneyed aristocracy to lord it over the people as cruelly as ever English aristocracy made laborers and dependants by the law of entail. The only ultimate resource the masses possess against the sure encroachments of capital upon labor is to be found in the exemption of the homestead, and the guarantee of the right to labor by laws founded on the natural right of man to live.

## In for it.

While the immense throng were waiting the arrival of the May Flower at the foot of Main-street on Friday afternoon, one man more ambitious than the rest, determined to see all that could be observed from the vantage ground of a slight elevation, so turning a barrel of lard, which lay upon the dock, upon its end, he mounted it and made himself the observed of observers. But pride must have a fall, and he had hardly planted himself upon the head of the barrel when it gave way beneath his feet, and let him up to the third button on his vest in the soft, half melted lard. He exulted himself with all expedition possible from his novel and interesting position, and it is understood he did not mind about staying to receive the President, but left to his regret, and mizzled for home to rub it off when dry.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

## Sad Deer Hunt.

Two brothers named Badger, living in white county, Indiana, recently went out to hunt deer. Seeing some at a distance they separated, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they saw the game one of the brothers discovered something crawling in the grass and willows, and supposing it to be a deer, fired; a scream followed, he ran to the spot and found his brother a corpse. The ball had pierced him through the heart.

**Longest Rail Road.**—The Erie road is the longest in the world—467 miles. That between Moscow and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is next in length, being 420 miles. The Russian government is about beginning a road for Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 700 miles, of which Major T. S. Brown, late of the Erie road, will be chief engineer.

## The Panama Herald.

The Panama Herald says that about a hundred miles from this, within the province, there exists a native child which was born with two distinct heads. The child is a male and is now about ten years old. It has been seen by persons residing in this city, and their statement in relation to the extraordinary malformation, is authentic. A well known medical gentleman and physiologist will proceed in the course of a day or two on a visit to the child for the purpose of making a scientific examination, when we shall have the pleasure to publish his report.

## The Oswego Journal.

says from fifteen to twenty fugitive slaves pass through that city weekly to Canada. They are often nearly destitute and depend upon the charity of the colored people for food and lodgings.

## We do not know where we have met

the following, but a more beautiful, thrilling and pathetic piece of poetry we never read.

On a log sat a frog,  
Crying for his daughter;  
Tears he shed till his eyes were red,  
And then jumped into the water—  
And drowned himself.

## Wild Man of the Woods.

A gigantic man of the woods has been discovered in Green county, Arkansas, and a party has been organized to endeavor to catch him. When last seen he was pursuing a herd of cattle, who were flying in a state of great alarm, as if pursued by a dreaded enemy. On seeing the party who discovered him he looked at them very deliberately for a short time, turned and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His foot-prints measured thirteen inches each. He was of gigantic structure, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders.